NEW YORK

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Important Reports of Committees.

A SHOWER OF RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSITION TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN.

INQUIRY INTO CANAL MATTERS.

SPECIAL .ORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANT, June 11, 1867. The Convention met at eleven o'clock this forenoon the summer months, and there is a hankering on the part of many members to have the sittings of the Con-

nt and had the oath of office administered to Each wears a budge printed on a piece of broad librarian and other officers not previously sworm also the cath of office administered.

er a member of the Committee on Rules in place of I. Townsend, who had declined to serve.

on Rules, made a report. He said that the rules ted were, with a single exception, the unanimous t of the Committee. That one exception was the n reference to the previous question. The rules ted were mainly those of the Assembly, with only

CHAPTER I.

Of the Powers and Dustes of the President.

RULE 1. The President small take the chair each day at the ur appointed for the meeting of the seasion.

RULE 2. He shall possess 'lee powers and perform the lies herein prescribed, viz. —

It is an an preserve order and decorum.

It is an an appoint all questions of order, subject to appeal the Convention. On every appeal he shall have the right, his place, to assign his reasons for his decision.

3. He shall appoint all committees, except where the Conmitton shall otherwise order.

4. He may substitute any member to perform the duties the Chair for a pariou not exceeding two consecutive pinglifted ays.

texceeding aftern in number, and shall assign to member respective seats.

Of the Daily Order of Invinces.

Of the Daily Order of Invinces.

Solis 3. The first business of each day's session shall be a reading of the journal of the preceding day and the correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein, fler which, except on days and at times set apart for the satisfership of special orders, the order of business, sich shall not be departed from except by unanimous commentals. In the presentation of memorials. Under which head hall be instituted petitions, remonstrances and communications from individuals and from public bodies.

2. Messages from the Governor.

3. Communications from State officers. Under which head hall be instruced also communications from Sublic officers and from corporations, in response to calls for information.

sports of Standing Committees,

Of the Rights and Duties of Members.
The Fresident or any member, when he shall be
in his paces, may present, under the proper order
is, any paper of a respectful character addressed
anion, and the same, unless the Convention shall
brider, shall be referred to the appropriate some

Hany desired.

Rouge 6. Every member who shall be within the bar of the Convention when a question shall be stated from the chair shall rote thereon, unless he be excused or be personally shall rote thereon, unless he be excused or be personally interested in the question. No member shall be obliged to vote on any question unless within the bar when the question shall be put; but in the case of a division by yeas and mays may vote it present before the last name shall be called. The bar of the Convention shall be deemed to include only the foor of the Assembly Chamber and the open spaces adjacent thereto within the doors.

Roug 7. Any member desiring to be excused from voting must make his request before the roil call shall be commonced. He may then slate conclusity, without argument, his reasons for asking to be excused, and the question of excusing shall be taken without debate.

CHAPTER IV.

RULE 8. No member rising to debate, to give a notice, make a motion or present a paper of any kind, shall proceed until he shall have addressed the President and been recognized by him as entitled to the floor.

RULE 9. When a mamber shall have the floor for any purpose no member shall entertain any private discourse or past between him and the chair.

RULE 10. When a motion to adjourn, or for a recess, shall leave his piace or speak unless to make a privileged motion or state a question of privilege demanding immediate stention.

RULE 11. When a motion to adjourn, or for a recess, shall

Rule 11. When a motion to adjourn, or for a recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave als place till the adjournment or recess shall be declared by

his place till the adjournment or recess shall be declared by
the President.

CHAPTER V.

Of Order in Debate.

RULE 12. No member shall speak more than once to the
mme question, without leave of the Convention, until every
member desiring to speak on the question pending shall
have spoken.

RULE 13. No remarks reflecting personally upon the charmoter or action of any member shall be in order in debate.

RULE 14. If any member, in speaking, shall transgreas the
rules of the Convention, the President shall, or any member
may call to order, in which case the member so called to
corder shall not rise, unless to explain or speak in order.

CHAPTER VI.

RULE 15. Standing Committees shall be appointed by the
President to consider and report severally upon the followlang subjects, and such others as may be referred to them,

Vis.—

To comist of five members each:
Privileges and elections.
Engroement and enrolment.
Rule 18. All reports of committees embracing propositions for constitutional alteration shall be referred as of course to the Committee of the Whole for consideration therein before final action by the Convention.

Byle 17. The matters referred to the Committee of the Phole shall constitute the general orders, and shall be recorded by their titles or subjects in a calendar to be kept for that purpose by the Secretary, in the order in which they shall be referred respectively.

Rule 18. Any particular regort or other matter on the general orders may be made a special order for any particular day, or from day to day, with the assent of two-thirds of the members voting, and no special order shall be postponed or recended except by a similar rots.

Evel 2 The same rules shall be observed in Committee of the Whole.

Byle 2 The same rules shall be observed in Committee of the Whole as in the Convention, as far at applicable, except that the previous question shall not apply, nor shall the years and may be taken on a division.

RULE 20. A mondon to rise and registed without debate.

Her at yetings, and all be taken up in Committee of the Whole in the order in which they shall stand on the general series; unless the committee, by a two-thirds vote, shall, in any case, otherwise direct. The paper under considered by especial order of the Whole in the order in which they shall stand on the general series; unless the committee shall enterwise order, and shall then be read and considered by especial order of the Whole in the order in which they shall stand on the general series; unless the committee shall enterwise order, and shall then be read and considered by especial order of the whole shall appear that no quorum be present, the Committee shall enterwise order, and shall then be read and considered by especia

shall immediately rise, and the Chairman shall report the fact to the Convention.

On Methor and their Precedence.

Russ 23. When a question shall be under consideration me motion shall be received, ercept as heren specified, and motions shall have precedence in the order stated, viz.:—

1. For an adjournment.

2. For an adjournment.

3. For the previous question.

5. To lay on the table.

6. To postpone indefinitely.

7. To postpone in a day excusin.

8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.

9. To commit to a Standing Committee.

10. To amend.

Russ 24. The motion to adjourn for the day, for a recess for the previous question and to lay on the table, shall be decided without amendment or debate. The respective motions to postpone or commit shall preclude debate on the main question.

Russ 28. Reery motion or resolution shall, after presents.

main question.

Rems 25. Revery motion or resolution shall, after presentation, be first stated by the President, or on his order read by the Clierk before debate, and again, if desired by any member desired the control of the Cont

put; and if determined in the ammate or a mendment shall be in order, and tall be on the passage of the resolution ar consideration; but when amendment the question shall be first taken on their order; and when amendments ab

salied up as of course, under their appropriate order of business:

1. Resolutions containing calls for information from any
of the executive departments, from State, county or municipal officers, or from any incorporate bodies.

2. Resolutions giving rise to debate except such as shall
relate to the disposition of business immediately before the
Convention, to the business of the day on which they may
be offered, or to adjournments or recesses.

Rull 31. All resofitions for the printing of an extra number of documents shall be referred, as of course, to the
Standing Committee on Printing, for their report thereon,
before final action by the Convention.

Rull 32. All resolutions authorizing or contemplating expenditures for the purposes of the Convention aball be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingent Expenses,
for their report thereon, before final action by the Convention.

CHAPTER IL.

Miscellancous Provisions.

RULE 33. The privileges of admission to the floor of the confused to the following descriptions of the following des

vernors of the State. ers of the United States Congress

ce.

Lt. 35. If any question contains several distinct propost
a, it shall be divided by the President, at the request o
member, provided each sub-division if left to itself shal
a substantive proposition; but the motion to strike ou
insert shall be indivisible.
Lt. 36. The yeas and nays shall be taken and recorder
te journal on any question when demanded by one-fit
he members present, except in cases where such is
tion shall have been already ordered on a pending question shall have been already ordered on a pending question when demandered to the contract of the con

ion.

RULE 37. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be rinted so that it shall be laid on the desks of member Rule 37. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed so that it shall be laid on the desks of members within two days after its approval.

Rule 38. Files of all documents ordered to be printed shall be prepared and kept by the Sergaant st-Arms, and one copy shall be placed upon the desk of each member of the Convention; one copy shall be supplied also to the Secretary, one to each/for his assistants, one to the stenographer, one to the librarian and one to each reporter of the press.

Rule 38. A similar allowance for stationery as is provided for the use of the members shall be made to each officer of the Convention, except messengers, and a similar allowance shall also be made to each reporter.

Rule 30. No standing rule of the Convention shall be suspended, amended or rescinded, unless one day's notice of the motion therefor shall have been given; nor shall any ameniment or repeal be then made, except by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Convention. But such notice shall not be required on the last day's session. The notice and motion for a suspension shall each state specifically the number of the rule and the object of the proposed suspension, and every suspension on such notice and motion shall be held to apply only to the particular object or objects specified therein.

Rule 41, All questions relating to the priority of business, that is, the priority of one Subject matter over another under the same order of business, the postponement of any special order, or the suspension of any rule, shall be decided without qbb.26.

Rule 42. There shall be printed as of course, and without

copy of each to be placed on the desks of the members, officers and reporters entitled to receive them, immediately after their reception by him.

RULE 85. There shall be bound, out of the usual number printed, three hundred copies of the journal and three hundred copies of the pournal and three hundred copies of the reports and documents of the Couvention, to be distributed as follows, viz:—To each member of the Couvention, one copy: State Library, five copies; the library of the Senate Sixtém Copies; the library of the Senate Sixtém Copies; the library of the Assembly after copies; the countries and public offices, sixty copies.

RULE 46. The Assistant Sergeanta-tarms shall perform the duties of Poptmaster of the Convention, and as such shall receive, distribute and despatch such mall matter as shall be deposited in his office, addressed to or by members of the Convention; and the hergeanta-tarms shall assign to the service of the Acting Postmaster such number of the measungers as he may need to aid him in the performance of his duties,

rately, and that each be considered adopted will formal vote, unless a separate vote be demanded.

formal vote, unless a separate vote be demanded.

Mr. Verriance, (dem.) of Erie, remarked that he found in the rules as read some very important departures from the rules of the Assembly.

Mr. Develin, (dem.) of New York, moved that the consideration of the rules be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman said he had no objection to such postponement if the Convention desired it.

The question was taken, and the motion to postpone was agreed to—57 to 44.

Mr. Harma, (rep.) of Albany, chairman of the committee appointed to consider and to report the best practical mode of proceeding with the revision of the constitution, submitted the following report:—

That while, in their opinion, there are some parts of the constitution which need no alteration, yet as the whole fabric of the fundamental law of the State has been committed to this Convention, with instructions to examine it and propose for the consideration of the people-mit amonth and the conventions of the examination of all demonstrations of the consideration of the examination of all demonstrations of the consideration of the examination of all demonstrations of the constitution by appropriate committee. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved. That committees be appointed to consider and

Resolved. That committees be appointed to consider and report on each of the following subjects and that the several parts of the constitution which relaie to those subjects respectively be referred to such committees:

1. On the Preamble and the Bill of Rights.

2. On the Legislature, its organization and the number apportionment, election, tenure of office and compensation

1. On the Freamble and the Bill of Rights.
2 On the Legislature, its organization and the number, apportionment, election, tenure of office and compensation of its members.
2 Out the power and duties of the Legislature, election at the matters otherwise referred.
4 On the right of suffrage and the qualifications to hold office.
5 On the Governor and Lieutenaut Governor, their election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties, except as otherwise referred.
5 On the Secretary of the Computedier, Treasurer, Attoneous and the Secretary of the Secretary of the Computedier, Treasurer, Attoneous of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Compensation, powers and duties.
5 On town and county officers other than judicial, their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties.
8 On the Judiciary.
9 On the finances of the State; the canals, except their care and management; the public debt, revenues, expenditures and taxation, and restrictions on the powers of the Legislature in respect thereto.
10 On the superintendence and management of the canals and the proper officers to be charged therewith, and the mode of their election or appointment.
11 On clies, their organization, government and powers.
12 On countes, towns and villages, their organization, government and powers.
13 On Gurrency, banking and insurance.
14 On corporations, other than municipal, banking and insurance.
15 On State prisons.

Screening the state of the stat

ment shall also distinguish the districts from which the appeals came.

Mr. HARMS accepted the modification.

Mr. E. Townskyn, (dem.) asked Mr. Harris whether it would be possible for the Clerk to distinguish, in the same statement, the cases showing the proportion of criminal cases, those referring to corporations and those referring to other equities.

Mr. HARMS replied that it would hardly be possible for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to make that discrimination.

Mr. HORMSTON, (dem.) also suggested that the statement show the amount of the pocuniary interest involved in each case.

Mr. Syrrows, of Suffolk, rose to debate the resolution, when, under the rule, the resolution went over till tomorrow.

when, under the rule, the resolution went over till tomorrow.

OFFICES THAT HAY HE ADDLESSION.

Mr. M. W. LAWRESCA, (rep.) of Yates, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to
examine and report what offices, if any, may be abolisined without detriment to the public service, especially
those created by law since the adoption of the constitution of 1846.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Collaran, (dem.) of New York, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of eight to take
into consideration the educational interests of the State,

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BIAUBARHATIO.

By. Hypogoon, (rep.) of Washington, offered a resolu-

resolution:—
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report to the convention at as early a day as practicable, whether in their opinion a provision should be incorporated in the constitution authorizing the women in this state to exercise the elective franchise when they shall ask that right by a majority of all the votes given by citizen females over the age of wenty-one years, at an election called for that purpose, at which the women alone shall have the right to vote. (Quiet laughter in the convention.)

called for that purpose, at which the women alone shall have the right to vote. (Quiet laughter in the convention.)
On motion of Mr. Lows the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Field, (rep.) of Orleans, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven, on claims against the State and their significant.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON INDIANS.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN, of Cattarauges, offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of seven on the subject of the relations of the State to the Indian tribes remaining therein.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PROVISION FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. S. TOWNEEND, of Queens, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report to this Convention the policy of making constitutional provision for the collection of all toils, dues and taxes authorized by law, after the 1st of January, 1868, in specie or its equivalent; and that thereafter payments made by this State, and the counties and towns thereof, shall be in like currency; provided that thereafter no salary of any officer existing on the 1st of January, 1861, shall be greater than that existing at that date until otherwise changed by the Legislature.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

STATE CHARITIES.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT, (rep.) of Oneida, offered a resolution directing that one of the subjects on which a standing committee shall be appointed shall be the creation, superfluendence and visitation of charties, both public and private, especially of those who receive pecuniary ald from the State.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

the last decal year.

5. The annual receipts or income of the State from each cannow with the annual cost of the superintendence and resistant with the annual cost of the superintendence and resistant with the annual cost of the last party and yof such canals up to the close of the last decal year; and yof such canals up to the close of the last decal year; and the received for its contributions to the revenues which, in the yearly official tables and reports, are credited to the Eric canal.

The amendments offered thereto by Mr. Erastus Brooks, (dem.) of Richmond, were:—To strike out the word "Comptroller" and insert the words "Auditor of the Canal Department for the Convention."

Mr. Greeker stated that be objected to the first amendment because the Comptroller was the chief financial officer of the State, while the Auditor of the Canal Department only held a subordinate position; and be desired this very important information on the responsibility of the highest financial officer of the State. The Convention only then see what canals were profitable to the State, and what canals were chargeable with cost to the State, and would be able to act intelligently on the subject of canals and with a full regard to the financial as well as to the more important interests of their constituents. He was exceedingly desirous that the Convention its deliberations and the results of its felliberations should commend themselves to the emphatic and decided favor of the people of the whole State. He believed that the present constituents and word, was imperfect in many respects, and that independent propers of the two constituents are the subject of the State, and would no longer be denied.

Mr. Cruzcu, (dem.) of Orleans, briggested that neither the Controller nor the Auditor of the Canal Department of the Canal Fuld who had charge of the finances relating to the canals.

from those of the State Comptroller, and made it imperative on the former to furnish such information as the resolution called for. If adopted in the form in which it was offered he thought the Comptroller would either return it to the Convention stating that it was no part of his duty to furnish such information, or would send it to the Canal Auditor as being the proper offerer to furnish it. As to the other amendment offered by him, he thought there was no greater abuse on the part of legislative bodies than their constant calling for information which was easily accessible to members.

Mr. ALVORD, (rep.) of Onondaga, sustained the views put forth by Mr. E. Brooks, and stated that all the information called for by the resolution had been already prepared and would make a part of the manual, which would be soon laid on the deaks-of members, Es had seen it himself in manuscript form.

Mr. Silvester, (rep.) of Columbia, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till Tuesday next.

Mr. Oppyde, (rep.) of N. Y., boped the motion would

St. Silvester, (rep.) of Columbia, moved to posipone the further consideration of the resolution till Tuesday next.

Mr. Opdyne, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped the motion would not prevail.

The metion was rejected.

Mr. Opdyne made some remarks in support of the original resolution, which he characterized as being of the highest importance.

The question was first taken on Mr. Erastus Brooks' amendment adding the words, "provided that said information has not aiready been prepared by the Canal Department for the Convention."

Mr. Erastus Brooks, believing it to be an importany vote, asked that it be taken by yeas and nays.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 92, nays 36, as follows:—

Ayas—Mesars Alvord, Andrews, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barker, Barto, Beadle, Beals, Beckwith, Bell, Bergen, Bickford, Bowen, E. Brooks, E. P. Brooks, W. C. Brown, Burrill, Case, Cassidy, Champlain, Cherlinec, Chesebro, Clark, Clinion, Collaban, Comstock, Conger, Cooke, Daly, Develin, Eddy, Ely, Endress, Ferry, Field, Flager, Fowler, Puller, Garvin, Gerry, Graves, Hadley, Hale, Hammond, Hichman, Houston, Jarvis, Rernan, Krum, Larresnore, A. Lawrence, A. R. Lawrence, Llvingston, Lower, Lowrey, Ludington, Mattice, McDonald, Morril, Morril, Morel, More, Murphy, McIson, Paige, A. J. Farker, C. E. P. Russell, Schell, Schoonmaker, Schumaker, S

tion:

Resolved, That the preamble to the constitution be so amended as to read as follows:

"We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, and humbly acknowledging Him as the ultimate source of all authority and power in civil government, and that states and nations, no less than individuals, are responsible to Him and subject to him moral law, in order to secure the blessings of liberty, justice and good government to curelives and our posterity, do ordain and establish this consultation."

bleasings of liberty. Justice and good government to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this construction."

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

FILES OF DERAYE.

Mr. McDorald, of Ontario, offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-al-Arms to place on the files of each
member a printed copy, in pamphlet form, of the verbatis reports of the debates of the Convention within
two days after such debates are had, and to send one
copy to the editor-in-chief of each newspaper published
in the Stale.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REFORMAN, (rep.) of Oneids, offered a resolution for
the printing of the report submitted to day by the Select
Committee on the Rules.

Mr. Exagrue Seaces suggested that the provision for
committees made in the report of the Committee of Sixteen be submitted for the corresponding provision in
the report of the Select Committee on the Rules, and
moved to postpone the resolution until those reports
were acted on.

Mr. Gammar opposed the motion, and hoped the Convention would have something to act upon.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Gummar then moved to make the substitution as
suggested by Mr. Brooks.

The motion was agreed to; and then the resolution was
adopted.

The Convention then, at a quarter before I o'clock,
adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Annary, June 11, 1867.

recognizes few familiar faces. The famous lobby is almost unrepresented, and the few individuals present of that potential element of modern law making bodies are here merely as spectators or through idle curiosity. Their time has not come yet. The work for the Con rention is as yet all adrift on a vast sea of uncertainty

what materials they have to work with. The committees are not composed as yet, and many of the members have heretofore given no sign of their aptitude for the manipulation of the lobby. The Convention is a very dignified, staid and proper body. Many of its members hold position in Albany for the first time. The lobby influence will be exerted through the old stagers; but as Ben Field, the grand Sanhedriu of the party; is here honorable warfare may be expected, for Ben, however zealous as a partisan, has always borns the reputation of being a straightforward adversary on the political battle field. The old fossils of both parties may flicker for a white ere their light is entirely extinguished, but the work of the Convention—the real earnest work—is to be done by younger men, who have come to its floor with a true appreciation of the progress of latter time politics. The State needs a moral war; the younger politicians will be its solders.

THE CANAL QUARRELS.

The debate to-day on the canal resolutions sounded very much like one of the legislative squabbles of last winter. The canal wrangling is very likely to enter with all its blitteness into the proceedings of the Convention. Greeley called up his resolutions to-day, and Brooks, because Greeley introduced them, of course opposed them, indirectly—that is, he raised a dispute about the proper officer to submit the information called for, and so the respective extremists had the floor to themselves for a good portion of the morning. These two individuals, in maintaining their opposed status throughout the Convention, are likely to add great zest to its otherwise monotonous sessions. Greeley is all-tempered over the very deliterate manner in which the Convention has set itself to work. His impatience at its brief sittings and frequent adjournments only obtains riducide for him. All are willing to give him credit for an earnest desire to do his duty; all admit that he is a perfectly sincere man in his haste to serve the people of the State; but the Convention. Wh

A New Election Ordered in the Twenty-second District.
ALBANY, June 11, 1867.

Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation directing an election to be held in the Twenty-second Senatorial district on the 26th inst., to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention occasioned by the death of L. Harris Riscock.

CITY INTRLLIGENCE.

he next meeting. The board adjo-all of the chairman.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW POST concluded the public exhibition of the several plans pre-sented by fifty-two different architects, representing ing almost every section of the country, for the con-struction of the new Post Office, soon to be erected in the City Haff Park. The attendance at the rooms in Broadway, which have been thrown open to the critic and curtous for several days, has been unusually large, compared with other similar exhibitions of the kind in this city. The several styles of architecture, embodying the Grecian, Boman, Composite and Ionic, were somewhat confusing to an amateur in the art of construction; but a very large majority of the drawings and plans presented were ole-ganity finished, and to the beholder had the appearance of finely executed engravings. The Commissioners have now taken the plans in charge with a view to an avanisation of the relative merits of the plans of the

the drawings and plans plans were eleganity finished, and to the beholder had the appearance of finely executed eagravings. The Commissioners have now taken the plans in charge with a view to an examination of the relative merits of the plans of the several architects. Their decision, it is understood, will be announced in a few days, when the plan on which the new Post Office is to be built will be given to the public. During the recent season of the Commissioners Postmaster Kelly was frequently in attendance, giving such advice as his official position renders him eminently qualified to render.

The Strawes Bristol.—The steamer Bristol, of the Narraganset line, went on a trial trip yesterday; first down the bay and then up to Yonkers. She made the trip from the Bettery to Sandy Hook in an hour and five minutes, against wind and tide; and after running on to near the lightship she steamed up the river to Yonkers and back, shooting past everything like a flash. Her engineers' trial trip, which was made a few days ago, was equally satisfactory. The Narraganset line consists of two steamers, the Bristol and the Providence. They are nearry fac similies of each other. The Bristol is 373 feet long, 48 feet beam and 16 feet deep. She is 3,000 tons burden, and 2,500 horse power, having the longest shaft of any steamer in the world. Her hull is built on the count steamship principle, rendering her much safer in rough weather than the ordinary boats that ply on the sound, and elegant. Her saloons are equal to those of any steamer affort, and the staterocoms are large and airy. The Bristol and Providence are both new boats, and comprise a line of steamers that cannot be excelled for comfort or safety. A large party were on board the Bristol during her trip, and among them several expers. All were pleased with her performance.

Athertal Boat Cura.—The members of the Atlainta Boai Club assembled at their club house, at the foot of Christopher street, North river, yesterday morning, to bid "Good speed and a safe home" to th

W. M. Haddock, A. R. Haddock, A. Knapp and George Roahr, stroke oar.

Found Drowner,—The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found floating in the dock foot of Stanton street, East river, at an early hour yesterday morning. Deceased had dark hair and whiskers. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest. The body had been in the water for several days.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at 90 Catharine street on the body of Mary Kane, an Irish woman, thirty-three years of age, who died suddenly at four o'clock in the morning. The testimony showed that death resulted from apoplexy, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a man named James White was found lying dead on the pavement on the corner of Madison and James streets. The remains were conveyed to the Oak street police station, where Coroner Wildey held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance. Deceased, who was sixty-five years of age and a native of Ireland, resided at No. 44 Oliver street.

member a printed copy, in pamphlet form, of the extending reports of the debates of the Convention within two days after such debates are had, and to send one copy to the editor-in chief of each newspaper published in the State.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REFORM TO Obselve The Convention of the printing of the reports submitted to-day by the Select Committee on the Rules.

Mr. Surmana, (rep.) of Obselve Today by the Select Committee on the Rules.

Mr. Rassur Biscoms segmented that the provision for the printing of the report submittee to-day by the Select Committee on the Rules.

Mr. Rassur Biscoms segmented that the provision for committees made in the report of the Conventions of the corresponding provision in the report of the Select Committee of Sizteen be submitted for the corresponding provision in the report of the Select Committee on the Rules, and moved to postpone the resolution until those reports were acted on.

Mr. Gasman opposed the motion, and hoped the Convention would have comesting to each upon.

The motion was agreed to make the substitution as suggested by Mr. Brooks.

The motion was agreed to; and then the resolution was adopted.

The Convention came together again last evening, and despite Greeley's wrath adjourned without treassetting and contact the select committee on the Rules, and the provision of THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT HARLEN.—Yesterday,

MEXICO.

Importalist Account of Max's Surrender-He Delivers a Magnificent Sword and a Dia-mond Ring to Escobedo in Person-Conduct of the Liberals at the Capture of Quer-tare-Escobedo's Orders Against Pillage. The border papers furnish the following additional

particulars concerning the fail or wasterness of Max and his generals:—
[Saitillo (May 26) correspondence of the Brownsville Ranchero.]

Up to the 7th inst. the imperialists, as now admitted by the liberals, were successful in every engagement. From the 7th to the 15th nothing of importance had taken place. On the morning of the 15th the imperialists were to have made a general attack, and, if not successful in routing the liberals, at least compel Escobed to raise the siege. The plans were well laid and success was probable, but there was a traitor in the camp, by whom probable victory was turned into an unavoidable surrender.

isses were to have made a general attack, and, if not successful in routing the liberals, at least compel Excobedo to raise the siege. The plans were well laid and success was probable, but there was a traitor in the camp, by whom probable victory was turned into an unavoidable surrender.

For several days previous to the 15th the traitor had been in consultation with the liberal deneral Velez, formerly a reactionist. He had sold his sovereign, his country, his companions in arms and his bosom friends, and before daylight on the 15th instant had delivered his sacred charge of human flesh up to his enemy. Excobedo was aware of the treasonable plot, but was far from expecting such results. As evidence that he disbelieved it to the last he would send but two hundred men to take possession of the invulnerable fortification of La Cruz, but he was soon apprised of the occupation of that main fort without firing a shot. Thereupon he ordered a force to enter the city, under the command of coincel Palacios, who took the place by surprise. He surrounded the tent of Maximilian and demanded surrender. The Emperor advanced sword in hand in a dignified and undaunted manner. He told Colonel Palacios that he could not surrender to an officer of inferior grade, and demanded the presence of the commander-in-chief. General Escobedo, who was a league distant, was sent for, and on his arrival received the sword of Maximilian, which, report says, was richly decorated with diamonds and valued at an immense sum of money.

Escobedo now reports that he took fifteen officers of the rank of general, eight thousand prisoners, all their arms, and immense quantifies of ammunition. This result was not credited by the liberals here until the matter was explained by the exposition of the successful treasonable plot. No fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their former companions in arms. The delivery of the garrison of the Cross was complete, and was done under the supervision and by order of the office

pervision and by order of the officer of the day in person.

Who was this infamous traitor, this miserable wretch, this abased officer who committed that black and damning act? It was Colonel Miguel Lopez, who commanded at Chapultepee as Governor of the Castle, and was afterwards colonel of the "Empress" regiment of cavalry. He acted as easor to the Empress. He was the bosom friend of Maximilian; a man that had been loaded with favors by that prince. Maximilian was godiather to the traitor's first child. He is uncle to Marshal Bazaine, and had by his provess and gallantry won a decoration of the Legion of Honor—all to conclude with an act of treason and infamy. His price was one thousand ounces or sixteen thousand dollars, but Christ was sold cheaper.

Now, can the liberals, under such circumstances, shoot their prisoner? As human beings, having the least claim to being civilized, can they do it? I say no. But they have already commenced shooting, by executing Colonel Maximo Campos, who was taken prisoner at Querétare with all the others. Mendex is also reported shot.

Querêtare with all the others. Mendez is also reported shot.

Miramon was taken in the streets of the city on the morning of the battle, by a junior officer of Escobado's command. He tried to ecape into a house, but was pursued and caught. Miramon resisted strongly and the officer was compelled to use his arms. He shot him, wounding him slightly in the cheek.

[Monterey (May 26) correspondence of the Brownsville Ranchero.]

The Emperor, seeing all lost, surrendered; and the officer in command sent three miles for Escobedo to announce the fact, and on his arrival the Emperor gave up his sword and a diamond ring, and then made the preliminaries for a general surrender. Generals Meades and Campos were at the same moment shot. The usual butcheries attending all their acts closed the scene. The butcher Escobedo, in person, committed the most atrocious assassinations—with pistol in hand killing wounded and surrendered prisoners. I was informed, on leaving San Luis Potosi, that the widow of a distinguished Mexican paid over to Juares the sum of \$800,000 for fines, in order to procure a security against further confiscation. On arriving here I received a politic by the prisoners of the same note from one of Mejia's officers, who relates to me that he has been, with eighteen other prisoners, cen-

June Junes.

June Bustaments, the pheent Governor of San Luis, says he lost some \$100,000 by the French, and he is screwing the population of San Luis to make up his losses, as he says. The foreigners payall, of course. I was informed again this morning by our American Consul of still ferther threats against and prestamos upon American citizents.

Consail or suit returner threats against and presumous upon American citizens.

A small force left here last night for Linares, where, it is stated, Ascencio Gomez and Canales are about invading the State, and as old Gomez, Escobedo and Doria have a large amount of goods, my \$100,000, left from the convoy, he sends this small force to protect them.

The General of Division, Chief of the Army of Opera-tion, to the citizens of the city of Querétaro, know ye:— ARTICLE I, Any persons having concealed a chief of the enemies of the republic, will be obliged to denounce the same to these headquarters, or the military com-mander of the State.

mander of the State.

ABT. 2. The same order is applicable to any one having arms, papers, animulation and other objects belonging to the enemy.

ABT. 3. The chiefs who shall fail to present themselves to the authorities mentioned in the foregoing articles, will be shot, without any other necessary evidence than identification of their person.

ABT. 4. Persons concealing any chiefs or objects mentioned in the above articles, failing to report the same in the twenty-four hours following will be tried in conformity to the laws.

MARIANO ESCOREDO.

HEADQUARTERS REPORE QUERTIARO, MAY 15, 1867.

The following order against pillage, &c., has also been promutated:—

The following order against pillage, &c., has also been promutgated:

The General of Division, Commanding the Army of Operation, to the inhabitants of the city of Querétaro, know ye:

ARTICLE 1.—All soldiers or citizens committing any theft or violence in the city of Querétaro, will be about on the spot.

Hadquartens Before Queretaro, May 15, 1867.

Escobedo sent fifteen thousand men of his army to assist Dias in besieging the capital.

By a courier from Tampico we are informed that some of the officers of Gomes, had pronounced against him. A battle had commenced when the news of the fall of Queretaro was received. It put an end to the fighting. Schooner Arietes, from Tampico 27th, arrived at Bracos on the 30th. The capiain reports that at the time he left a fight was furiously raging between Gomes, who pronounced against Juares, and Pavon, sent by Juarez to subdue him. Gomes, there is no doubt, will be subdued.

Canales is at Tula and quiet

On ine spot.

Reacoccio sent fifteen thousand uses of his army to be spot and the threat from Tamples was a street from Tamples of the fall of Schooser Aristes, from Tamples 2fth, arrived at irrace on the 50th. The capital reports that at the time be left a fight was further threat the time be left a fight was further threat the time be left a fight was further threat the time be left a fight was further threat the time be left a fight was further threat the time be left a fight was further threat the sentence of the 50th. The capital reports that at the time be left a fight was further threat the sentence of the 50th. The capital reports that at the time be left a fight was further threat the sentence of the following reduce th

happy, and it will never forget the great service renders by your army. Send at once to me your cavairy, it keep Marques in check while you come. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OPERATIONS, J.

PURISHA, May 18, 1867.

As I informed you in my telegram of yesterday, the day after we took Queretaro, my forces began to move in the direction of the city of Mexico, and the movement was continued until I have sent 15,000 men, intend to join you with this army. Send your instructions to me, and they will be faithfully carried out.

M. ESCOBEDO,

To Major General Resymme Days, commanding, Easterney.

Advance on the City of Mexico. The following is a letter from Escobedo to Gomez, of Nuevo Leon:—

Governor Manuel Z. Gomez, Monterey:

My Dear Friend—On the 16th inst. I began to move my forces on the city of Mexico. The vanguard is composed of 6,000 men. Yesterday 5,000 left here, and to morrow 4,000 more will start. With this army, 15,000 strong, I will join General Diaz, placing myself under him.

Up to this moment I have the following prisoners:—Fifteen generals, including Maximilian; about 500 subordinate officers, and over 8,000 privates.

Yours, truly,

M. ESCOBEDO.

MEXICO AND MAXIMILIAN.

A Rampant Champion of the Archduke and the Empire-Juarez and Romero De-nounced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

With profound emotion I have perused the intelli-gence in the Herand of to-day purporting to be news from Querétaro, relating to the surrender of the Emperor Maximilian through the treachery of one of the Generals high in the Emperor's confidence. Al-though this news from Querelaro differs in many respects from the statements hitherto there is nothing in that intelligence which der the natural dignity of a gentleman in the Maximilian. This news has reference prop

The "further" news, however, dated New purporting to give a "proclamation to his country men," deceive the public mind in the United States in the same way that other news has been manufactured in Washing-

such an execution? Is there in the catalogue of human crimes one, Mr. Editor, equal in atrocity to that? a multitude of like atrocities can be brought against Juarez and Escobedo, as well as against other of Juarez's

the United States government, through his man Friday-Romero—declaring that " he is hand and glove with Mr. Seward," the much bonored and amiable Secretary o all diplomatic sociality with the agent of Juares for

all diplomatic sociality with the agent of Juares for a commanding national state alone worthy of this great and free republic.

Juarez must be made to tremble in his own shoes, and this can be done by the President of the United States stepping in immediately for the defence of the individuality of the imperial party in Mexicothe individuality of that party is the individuality of the anation which was contending with Juares before and at the period when the French troops entered Mexico, and long before Maximilian was invited into the country to assume the title he has honored by his conduct—a title which he assumed only, as was stated in the Harald at the time, with the view to build up the nation in a wase tranquilities by impartial action, as a stranger to both, between two contending factions.

As one who, as the Harald known, formerly acted as an exponent of views for the government of the Mexican people in the public press of the United States; as one deeply wronged by the lack of honesty in the political Mexican chiefs covering that country; I, who was the nation's only friend in the United States during the war of 1846, 1847 and 1848; I, who prevented the annexation of Mexicon in 1848, do now most stacerely hope that the United States will now step in and put a final end to the interm of which I have hed opportunity to become

Mexico have no interest in the personanty of nor in his views.

Let Mr. Seward call on Ortega, or Santa Anna, any other Mexican willing to undertake the position chief in a country so demoralized. The eagle of the United States can uphold a good government. Let the brigands Juarez and Escobedo be benished force from within the borders of the country. By succourse will the government of the United States prorm an act of true national amenity. By succourse will public honor and national progress be insignated and sustained.

The knell of the empire of Mexico is the knell.

Mexican nationality. The territory of mexican of right to the United States.

GEORGE L. STEPHENS.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. BARNABAS MISSION HOUSE. The second anniversary of St. Barnabas (Episcopal) Mission House took place last evening in the chapel of that institution, No. 306 Mulberry street, near Bleecker. The small edifice was filled to repletion by ladies and gentlemen of the Episcopal faith, who take a deep interest in the success of this charity. St. Barnabas House, or Home, was established two years ago by the joint efforts of the ladies of the various Episcopal churches in this city, and has since then done an immense good in the affording of assistance to worthy indigent females and children. The particular object of the Home is to fernish temporary relief for women who may be out of employment, and who have no other place of shelter, and to young girls who, for the time being, need the protecting care of a charitable institution. It is con-The second anniversary of St. Barnabas (Episco

Long live the republic! Long live the national independence.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Headquarters at Pursua, May 15, 1867.

The following is a trustation of the official congratulations exchanged between General Diaz and General Escobedo:—

General Escommo:—

General Escommo:—

General Escommo:—

General Escommo:—

Toongratulate you most heartily on the great good you have done our country with the victory of yesterday, as it insures it independence and happiness. Please congratulate in my name and my subordinates your gallent army on their triumph, which I am estobrating here as if it were my own. We never that Mexico will be returned to mo. The propeller which was jammed in the lock has been gotten clear, and asvigation will be resumed to mo. The major of their triumph, which I am estobrating here as if it were my own. We never that Mexico will be